

# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1899.

Whole No. 75.

## SOCIALISTS WIN OUT AGAINST THE COMBINE AT HAVERHILL

### CHASE IS RE-ELECTED MAYOR

**A Magnificent Victory for Socialism  
Over the Capitalist Coalition of  
Republicans and Democrats in  
the Massachusetts City**

### POLITICAL TREACHERY GETS A REBUKE

**Probable That Social Democrats Have Also  
a Majority of City Government  
on Joint Ballot**

Great Increase of Socialist Vote

(Special to Social Democratic Herald)

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 5, 1899.

The social revolution sweeps onward. Socialism triumphs in Haverhill, reelecting Chase mayor, and getting a majority of city government on joint ballot. This is now conceded and the town is wild tonight. Will send full returns by mail. Brockton elects Coulter, Social Democrat mayor. "Workingmen of all countries unite; you have a world to gain and nothing but your chains to lose."

William Mailley.

(Special to Social Democratic Herald)

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 5, 1899.

Complete returns do not give us majority of city government. We retain same representation. May recount on aldermanic vote.

Wm. Mailley.

## SOCIALIST WAVE RISING IN CONNECTICUT

**Our Candidate for Mayor at Rockville Cuts  
Into the Old Parties**

Grand Result of First Campaign

(Special to Social Democratic Herald)

Rockville, Conn., Dec. 5, 1899.

The result of our first campaign for Socialism is 240 votes for Social Democratic candidate for mayor, Wm. P. Lonergan. Republican candidate received 395; democratic, 279.

Paul Otto.

The London Socialists and Unionists are already preparing for a great international labor May day festival next year, and it is proposed that the progressive bodies of the entire country participate, as well as delegations from foreign countries. Among many features there will be a historical exhibition and a labor play by Bernard Shaw will be produced. It is proposed at present to invite the Socialist parties of France, Belgium, Germany and Denmark to send speakers, but if the financial prospects appear sufficiently good, our comrades of other countries will also be asked to be represented.

The coal miners at Pittsburg, Kan., showed a proper contempt for Judge John A. Williams of the Federal Court of Arkansas by carrying his picture through the streets of the town amid shouts of protest for his service to the capitalist class in sentencing John P. Reese to three months' imprisonment simply for speaking at a meeting of miners, and then burning the picture. A judge who will carry the injunction so far as to imprison a man for exercising the right of free speech is an enemy of liberty, owned body and soul by the class whose interests he serves. The coal miners, however, will never free themselves by giving exhibitions of passion against a man, however contemptible he may be; they must yearn to use the powers they have to gain control of the machinery of

government as a preliminary step to social mastery over the means of production and distribution.

"The most urgent need of the postal service," says Postmaster-General Smith, in his report, "is the rectification of the enormous wrongs which have grown up in the perversion and abuse of the privileges accorded by law to second-class matter." And that isn't true. Charles Emory Smith knows that the most flagrant abuse connected with the postal service comes from the railroads that carry the mail, and that not the least of these abuses is the practice of charging exorbitant rates for the use of mail cars, a practice which no honest government would permit for a day, but which a government controlled by railroads and capitalists lacks the courage to remedy in the interests of true economy and public good.



JOHN C. CHASE.

Judge Peter S. Grossep, whose name will be familiar to most Herald readers, is reported to be in Europe, where he is "devoting his time to studying labor conditions." What do you think of that? A judge who is notoriously owned, body, boots and breeches, by the corporations of his own country, enjoying, as he does, unequalled opportunities for gaining valuable information on the labor question at first hand—through the railroad attorneys and general managers—wasting his time abroad in these days, when strikes in Chicago are as numerous as ever and there is plenty to do for every corporation-owned judge in the land! It would seem as if this favorite of the corporations was neglecting his specialty at home by "devoting his time to studying labor conditions abroad."

## ANOTHER SOCIALIST MAYOR ELECTED AT BROCKTON

### COULTER'S SPLENDID VICTORY

**A Triumph for Socialism That Will  
Give the Exploiters of Humanity  
Something to Reflect About**

### EVERY WARD IN THE CITY CARRIED

**The Men of the Factory at Last Awakening  
to a Sense of the Uselessness  
of Old Parties**

Two Aldermen Elected to Council

(Special to Social Democratic Herald)

Brockton, Mass., Dec. 5, 1899.

Coulter is elected. His vote, 3394; plurality 1546. Two aldermen also elected. Coulter carried every ward in the city.

L. J. Willet, Sec. City Com.

### FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESS

The Chicago Tribune printed the following special dispatch from Paris relative to the Socialist congress convoked by M. Jean Jaures soon after the agitation occasioned last spring by the action of M. Millerand in accepting a place in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. The congress opened last Sunday:

"The great Socialist congress convoked by M. Jean Jaures soon after the schism in Socialist ranks occasioned last spring by the action of M. Millerand in accepting a place in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet met in Paris to-day.

"When Millerand took his seat in the present cabinet as minister of commerce he practically disrupted the Socialist party. One faction, led by M. Jules Guesde, declared that Millerand had proven a traitor to the cause of Socialism, and at his behest twenty-five Socialist members of the chamber of deputies withdrew their support from the Republican majority.

"On the other hand, M. Jean Jaures, leader of the more moderate faction, held that the Socialists could not refuse to come to the aid of the republic at a time when the army, under the control of Mercier, Gonse and others, was rapidly drifting toward the Royalist party.

"The extremists, as represented by Guesde, were not pacified by the sober counsels of Jaures. They claimed that even a temporary alliance with a bourgeois cabinet, headed by the opportunist Waldeck-Rousseau, and including the 'massacreur' General de Gallifet, was treason to Socialism. Guesde demanded a general Socialist congress for the purpose of considering whether Millerand's acceptance of a cabinet portfolio was treasonable to Socialism or not.

"Guesde and Jaures are not a little jealous of each other. Guesde is a radical of radicals. Jaures is moderate. The latter is willing at times to temporize; the former has never accepted the least compromise.

"As a result of Guesde's agitation the congress which assembled in Paris to-day was convoked by M. Jaures.

"The congress brought the two factions into prominence. The independent Socialists were led by Rene Viviani, deputy from the Seine, and the revolutionary group, or Blanquists, were led by Edouard Vaillant, also a deputy from the Seine. Still other groups in evidence were the Guesdists and the revolutionary Socialists; under the leadership of Jean Allemane.

"The principal division of the party, however, is between the theoretical Socialists like Guesde, who live up to the doctrines of the order, and the 'figure-head' Socialists like M. Millerand and M. Jaures, who are ready to associate with the bourgeoisie in upholding the government and gaining legislative remedies for the masses.

"The lines of discussion during the present congress will indicate the struggle of the classes to obtain power to decide in what cases Socialists may participate in the government and the attitude the Socialists should take in conflicts of bourgeoisie against militarism, clericalism, anti-Semitism and the Socialistic union. M. Millerand is anxious to come before the congress to plead his own cause, but the influence of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has so far prevented him."

### FAKIRS AND SUCKERS

There are only two great classes in the world, I say, Fakirs and suckers.

The suckers do the labor and the fakirs draw the pay;  
The suckers do the voting and the fakirs hold sway.

The suckers raise the crops, but the fakirs fix the price;  
The fakirs hold the markets and get the biggest slice.

The fakirs take the harvest, the suckers hold the bag;  
The fakirs dress in broadcloth, the suckers chew the rag.

The suckers feed the cow and the fakirs get the milk;  
The suckers feed the silkworms, the fakirs get the silk.

The suckers build the mansions the fakirs occupy;  
The suckers are the bakers, but the fakirs eat the pie.

The suckers make the fabrics, but the fakirs own the mills;  
The fakirs have the pleasures while the suckers foot the bills.

The fakirs have the feasts, while the suckers get the crusts;  
The sucker pays the prices, while the fakir runs the trusts.

The suckers are the workers,  
The fakirs are the shirkers;  
The fakirs are wealth takers,  
And this is why I say  
There are on earth to-day  
Just the classes  
And the masses

And the masses are the prey;  
Just the ones who do the toil  
And the ones who get the spoil,  
And the spoilers do the toilers in the same old way.

—Denver News.

### Growth of Socialism

Socialism is getting a strong hold in the United States. We are rapidly arriving at an unfortunate condition of affairs, when the capitalists are drawing closer and closer together, which in its turn leads to the organization of the people opposed to capital, and the great middle classes of America, who have been the bulwark and foundation of the country, are rapidly being dragged into the Socialistic class, and it will require for the next few years the exercise of a great deal of political wisdom to prevent a clash between the opposing elements. —Clinton (Iowa) Advertiser (Dem.).

## MERLIN'S MIXTURE OF BRIGHT SAYINGS

### CHEAP MEN AND DEAR HORSES.

**The Reality of Freedom Sold in Order that  
One May Live—Slavery Reincarnated  
Within the Shadow of Bunker Hill**

The Servility of the Slave

Servants.

Those who propose changing servants are not content with references and a perfunctory interview with the man or maid under consideration, but insist upon a full-dress rehearsal of both manners and appearance. The servant in livery is put through all his paces, must display the size of his calves, the haughtiness of his pose, as well as breeding in handling a card, announcing a guest or serving at the table. The master and the mistress sit by and discuss the points of groom or butler as they would those of a high-priced horse or valuable dog."

This in Boston.

This is part of a society note. The paper containing it is one of Boston's leading dailies. From the roof of the establishment can be seen the towering form of Bunker Hill monument. Through the street in front of its bulletin marched past regiment after regiment on the way to fight against chattel slavery. And within the year other regiments have marched by on their way to liberate Cuba from Spanish oppression. And the sidewalk crowd cheered as they passed. And the columns of this same paper contained glowing tributes to the cause of liberty, and sold larger editions by reason of its larger headlines.

A society note.

But now we have in this same paper the society note I have just quoted. That was four days ago, but during that time I have seen no editorial comment on it. There have been no protests from "constant readers"; there have been no sermons preached upon "Freedom's Fall." It is accepted as the natural thing under our present industrial system. We have grown so calloused by the constant sight and sound of injustice that we fail to grasp the significance of such words as these. And yet there is in them an indictment of social wrong that cannot fail to carry weight with any aroused and honest mind.

Slaves.

Why call them "servants?" They are slaves! Slaves in spite of their white skins! Slaves in spite of their freemen's vote! Slaves in spite of their being free to quit—and die! Fact is more than form. And they who are compelled to serve another in order to live are slaves in fact. Whoever meets the buyer of his time and toil upon other than equal footing, and who has no part in dictating the terms of contract, has virtually parted with the reality of freedom. He may be free in form and fancy, but he is slave in fact.

The old slave pens.

Some of you, whose heads are white, and whose vista of memory stretches back for half a century, remember the slave pens of the past. Perhaps you have seen the African serfs huddled together in a close and comfortless room, waiting for some master to purchase them and drag them off to wear out their lives on some distant cotton field. And you have seen them examined by the rough and cruel hands of prospective buyers; seen them show their muscles and display their teeth. And the memory of the sight awakens feelings of repulsion and horror after all the years that stretch between.

The new slave pen.

But now, in this society note, we get a glimpse of the slave pen of the present. In the "hyper aristocratic intelligence office" we have practically the same conditions. Here are the buyers, cynical, selfish, critical, discussing, with no super-sensitiveness, the good and bad points of the applicants for service. And here are the free slaves, showing off their stalwart calves, going through their paces, swelling out their ignoble chests. There is no bantering for terms, no quibbling over conditions. There is only a show of brute powers, that any monkey could have gone through as well, and that the possession of higher faculties would not have aided to success.

Slavery reincarnate.

Think you we have chopped up the slave block of the past to kindle the fires of liberty in the present? Think you the days of slavery are over? I tell you they are not. The old demon of chattel slavery whom we thought dead has become reincarnate in the industrialism of to-day. The weed that our fathers crushed beneath a righteous heel a few decades ago has sprung up again with even more pernicious growth than before. I am

tempted to believe in theosophy, so identical seem the present conditions with those of earlier date. The slave, driver, slave buyer and slave oppressor—all are here.

A juster way.

If justice had a stronger sway, the conditions of that scene would have been reversed. The master and mistress would have been put through their paces instead. The master would have to show in what tone he would speak to the man employed. The mistress would have had to pass an examination on "the treatment of servants." The man who had the wares of his manhood's energy to dispose of would have calmly and carefully chosen, from among the suitors for his toil, those who favored him most and impressed him best. The possessor of the divine faculty of toil would have been the arbiter.

Why not?

In God's name, why not? Why should the seller of labor be servilely subservient to the buyer of it? The man who has a horse to sell has a recognized right to demand the sum for it that seems reasonable and right. Why has not the man who has himself to sell the same privilege? Why has not the employee as much right to demand certain qualities and conditions of the employer as the employer has to demand of the employee? Labor is not ignoble or degrading, and hence he who disposes of his labor should be able to do so as the one who disposes, and not as the one who is disposed of.

You must decide.

As thinkers, it is for you to decide whether this condition of affairs should be prolonged. In our superficial thought we have thus far regarded injustice as inevitable and often right.

As voters, it is for you to decide whether it shall exist longer. The franchise hammer is in your hands. Use it, and the chains of bondage shall fall.

As speakers, it is for us to decide how soon those about us shall hear of the gospel of emancipation. On your honor as a man, therefore, speak! SPEAK!

Merlin.

### The Cleveland Conference

The Cleveland Citizen, on the subject of an amalgamation of the S. L. P. and the Social Democratic Party, has the following:

"At the meeting of section Cleveland of the Socialist Labor Party last Sunday evening it was unanimously voted that the delegates to the forthcoming national convention use their best endeavors to bring about an amalgamation between the S. L. P. and the Social Democratic Party. The meeting was largely attended, despite the fact that many of the members were unavoidably absent, and the speeches were all one way, and made by the rank and file, and was, therefore, representative in every respect. There is not the slightest doubt that those who were absent, as well as the overwhelming majority of workingmen who vote the Socialist ticket in this city, are in hearty accord with the action taken.

"All over the country the progressive working people are demanding that the Socialist factions unite and be prepared for a forward movement next year, and, as the Social Democrats have thrown out their reactionary 'farmers' plank' and the S. L. P. people have dumped DeLeonism overboard, there is no reason why such a unification should not take place. Former prejudices are disappearing, new recruits are falling in line for the cause of Socialism, and rapidly developing industrial revolutions all point to the growth and expansion of the Socialist movement in America.

"The party name or emblem cuts little figure. Principle is everything, and policies, or tactics, are means adopted to gain the ends sought. In the future Cleveland Socialists, in cutting loose from DeLeonism, will be on the aggressive rather than the defensive, and they will no longer be forced to apologize for the peculiar actions of those who have posed as leaders in New York."

### Socialism and Woman Suffrage

At the conclusion of his lecture at the opera house last evening Miss Susan B. Anthony, the famous woman suffragist, came forward, congratulated Eugene V. Debs upon his eloquent effort, and remarked:

"You have evidently studied your subject pretty well, but you will never get Socialism until we women have the right to vote," to which the great labor agitator, with a smile lighting up his face, replied:

"You will never get the right to vote until we have Socialism."—Rochester Herald.

Have your card inserted in the BRANCH DIRECTORY, 25 Cents per Month. It will help you in the work in your locality.



## Social Democratic Herald

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1899.

### THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Will any one undertake to deny that the element in society which has control of the productive powers of society, owns the means of production, exerts itself to the utmost to control political power in its own behalf and is maintained by the exploitation of the labor force of others, is a class?

Who is it that denies that the element which controls production for profit, pays out a bare subsistence to the producers, appropriates to itself the surplus values created by labor, dictates the laws that govern the people, controls judges on the bench, bribes city councils and buys state legislatures, is a class?

Who has the audacity to deny that the element in society which has no control of the productive powers of society, is separated from the means of production, has no influence in the government, is subject to the whim and caprice of the owners of land and capital, is compelled to accept the wage dribble the latter choose to pay, is held in contempt by judges on the bench, and is impotent in legislatures, state and national, and is forced to organize to maintain its miserable wage pittance, is a class?

Then who undertakes to deny the existence of classes and the certainty of the class struggle?

None but namby-pamby reformers and sentimentalists. The class struggle is a fact. The capitalist class, dealing with the material facts of life, living and operating in the realm of fact, know this perfectly well. The bulk of them are class-conscious exploiters. The inevitability of the class struggle drives them together, as at Haverhill, to protect their class interests.

Only the self-righteous and misinformed who seek to arrive at the social millennium by retaining the system that makes classes inevitable, who browse in the region of fancy and vainly imagine that pink teas will solve the problem, are unconscious of the class struggle.

### CURRENT VIEWS OF SOCIALISM CONSIDERED

Many of the current views of Socialism, often and persistently reiterated by persons who have no real acquaintance with the subject, are both interesting and grotesque. In the main they have been formulated by common usage into specific or stereotyped terms, so that we are able to state precisely what these current views are. In the hope of correcting them, let us take up those most frequently heard.

1. That Socialism tends to subvert the family and the Christian ideal of marriage.

A Christian minister, Rev. Chas. H. Vail, says: "The labor of woman to-day in industrial pursuits means the destruction of the family life of the workingman." If the Christian ideal of marriage is an institution for the support of women, then we say the institution has miserably failed in its purpose. The number of women engaged in gainful occupations in 1890 was 3,712,144, an increase of 2,066,956, or 125.6 per cent, since 1870. It is notoriously true that while the mother is compelled to work to supplement the father's low pay or enforced idleness, she is herself overworked and underpaid, and her employment, under the capitalist system, which does not free her from the cares of the household, adds another burden to her weary lot. As Mr. Vail says: "She is torn from her family of little ones, who, perhaps, are intrusted to strange hands or left to run in the streets, while she seeks the factory to aid the husband in securing the daily bread."

It is a fact that one of the most striking results of the present method of production and distribution of wealth is exactly this, that it not only tends to subvert the family, but has actually accomplished such a subversion for millions of people. This is one of the most distinguishing achievements of capitalism, that in the process of change from handicraft to machine production, peace of mind and happiness of heart, which are based not on any Christian ideal whatsoever, but in economic independence and freedom, and are absolutely essential to an abiding union and conservation of the family, have been utterly destroyed in multitudes of cases. And the wrecks may be seen about us on every hand.

It is true, then, that the current view of Socialism which says it tends to subvert the family and the Christian ideal of marriage is a condition which has already been accomplished by class ownership of the tools of production and its necessary accompaniment—the economic dependence and impotence of the masses of the people. The Christian ideal of marriage—which millions find it impossible to attain under existing social and political institutions—has been overthrown by the system which Christians commonly defend and are willing to retain.

2. That Socialism proposes (a) to destroy property and that it (b) aims at an equal division of property.

How property could be divided after it was destroyed, or destroyed and then divided, our critics do not tell us; but so trivial a matter as the dividing of property that had no existence is one of no importance to people who undertake to criticize something they have not investigated and do not understand. But then they would contend that we propose to divide property before "destroying" it. That is, we have so foolish and ineradicable an aversion to property that we propose to accomplish its destruction by first dividing it all up, as if, destruction being our object, that could not be done without any division at all.

As a matter of fact, however, our critics do not mean what they say. What they do mean is that we Socialists intend to abolish the RIGHT of private property and inaugurate an EQUAL division of the product of labor. Now, having assisted them to understand themselves and explained their objections to our own satisfaction as well, let us see what truth, if any, remains in their contention.

We begin with the frank admission that Socialists do propose to abolish the right of private property. Now, if you are an intellectual juggler, you will go off right here and say The Herald agrees that Socialists want to destroy the right of private property. But if you are honest, and want to understand Socialism, you will stay with us while we tell you just what kind of private property we attack.

Socialism is an attack upon the right of private property in the means of production and distribution of wealth. Is that plain? Of course you know what the means of production and distribution are. They are land, tools and machinery, carrying facilities and methods of communication and exchange of the products of labor.

Socialists hold that the private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes, with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the labor force of others, and the ever-increasing large dispossessed class of wage workers, who, by reason of the private ownership of land and capital, are deprived of the socially-due share of their product.

In passing, please make a note of it that the prevailing system of industry, based upon private ownership of the means of production and distribution—which are the means of life—actually denies the right of property or wealth to the class which creates it. How do we know? By looking about us and seeing the difference in economic condition between the producing and exploiting classes, and, further, by reference to the census reports, which show that 91 per cent of the population of the United States own 29 per cent of the wealth, while 9 per cent of the population own 71 per cent.

Socialists do not oppose the right of property, except so far as that right exists in the essential means of life, land and capital. They do not favor an equal division of property or of the products of labor, but rather the full enjoyment by the useful classes in society of their socially-due share, and that share will be determined by individual share in production and distribution.

Capitalism favors the grossest inequalities of compensation and gives to the most useful merely what the standard of a bare subsistence at any given time and place demands, and appropriates all above that to the use of an exploiting class.

There are current views galore, of which the above are fair samples, but we will endeavor to pay our respects to them all.

### Among the French Deputies

M. Viviani, French deputy, in behalf of the Socialists, declared that they are willing to sustain the government in some of its undertakings which have a tendency towards the operation of Socialism.

M. Zevas, Socialist deputy from Isere, asked the government to interfere with the plottings of the military and clerical parties. He also demanded the separation of the church from the state.

M. Fourniere, Socialist, in a dispute in the chamber over the Catholic orphan asylums, declared the children ought to be taken away from the sisters at the asylums, whom he accused of forcing little girls to sew for the benefit of the convents.

Subscribers will find their expiration number on wrapper. Prompt renewal is requested.

### THE CLEVELAND CONFERENCE

Our S. D. P. comrades in Cleveland, Ohio, may not be much on oratory, but if all who call themselves Socialists were as practical in action and as liberal in contributions to the cause of class-conscious Socialism, no one need complain—except the supporters of capitalism.

A sentiment that individual Socialists over the country have been giving expression was carried into action by our comrades of Cleveland—branches Nos. 2 and 3—by adopting resolutions inviting the anti-boss faction of the S. L. P. in that city (which has not only the brains, but all except a small fraction of the membership) to a discussion of means to bring about a union of forces, to the end that a solid front may be presented to the enemy in the coming national campaign. A copy of the resolutions was also sent to the state executive board of the S. D. P., with a view to opening a general discussion among our members.

The S. L. P. comrades in Cleveland took action on the resolutions by appointing a committee to prepare a report on which to base a discussion by a joint meeting of the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. on Sunday, November 26, 1899.

The undersigned was present as a representative of the S. D. P. state executive board. The S. L. P. committee submitted resolutions reviewing the general situation and stating that since the S. D. P. had eliminated the demands for farmers by a referendum vote, there was practically no difference in the demands of the two organizations; that the position of the S. D. P. towards trade unions was better calculated to draw intelligent, self-respecting proletarians to the cause of Socialism than had been the methods of the S. L. P., and recommending that the delegates from section Cleveland to the national convention, called to meet in January next, be instructed to work for a union of forces.

On a motion to adopt resolutions as read the writer was called on to "start the ball," and in so doing briefly reviewed the present situation of affairs—all favorable to a union of forces which stood for the class struggle—and, for the executive board of the S. D. P., reported that, after a thorough discussion of the resolutions forwarded by branches 2 and 3, the board had instructed the writer to say that, in the event of a union of forces, the present members of the state executive board would resign, and, in so doing, recommend that Cleveland be selected as the seat of the state committee—seemingly the only means by which we could practically demonstrate our confidence in the honesty and ability of our anti-boss comrades.

"The ball" was given a vigorous and lively motion, and all in one direction—for a union of forces. There was some expressed desire for a new name; but, no matter what name, a union of forces. The spirit that pervaded the meeting created what one comrade termed "a regular love feast." It was inspiring to hear the frank and manly acknowledgment of past errors of word and action.

One S. L. P. comrade hit off the situation by saying that they had lately been studying and practicing subtraction and were more than ready to take up addition, which he felt sure would soon lead to good work in multiplication.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and a copy authorized sent their national organ, that a general discussion might precede their national convention.

Without the least attempt at flattery, I want to say that that anti-boss element of the S. L. P. in the city of Cleveland is the peer of any Socialist body in the United States.

I should like to review the meeting at greater length, but know the limited space of The Herald will not permit. Keep the ball in motion.

Fraternally, Chas. R. Martin.  
Tiffin, Ohio, November 28.

### Resolve for Union

At a joint meeting of Section Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, Branch 2, S. L. P., and Branch 15, New York, S. D. P., held at Rappert's hall November 12, 1899, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We realize that the spirit of intolerance and unsocialistic tactics adopted by De Leon and his followers have split the Socialists of this country into small but hostile factions.

Whereas, We realize that such division cannot be, and has not been in the past, productive of good results; but, on the contrary, it has demoralized and retarded the Socialist movement.

Whereas, In order to strengthen said movement it is essential that all class-conscious Socialists who believe in the abolition of the capitalist system and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth by political action be united.

Whereas, The principles and platform of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., as adopted by irrespective national conventions, are identical. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge and appeal to all Socialists, and especially to the members of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., to do everything in their power to bring about such union.

Resolved, That we strongly advise the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. to propose to the N. E. C. of the S. D. P. to send

their delegates to the national convention of the S. L. P. to be held on the 22d day of January, 1900, for the purpose of uniting both parties.

Resolved, That we hereby request the N. E. C. of the S. D. P. to send delegates to said convention for the purpose above set forth.

Resolved, That we strongly appeal to the members of both parties who have the interests of Socialism at heart to do everything in their power to bring about such union. Be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the N. E. C. of both parties and all official organs of both parties.

Signed by chairman and secretary S. D. P. and secretary S. L. P., Section Brooklyn.

### One Party or Two

The above will soon be a most important question to be settled. In order that we may better understand the situation, let us note some past events. On July 10, a majority of the S. L. P. in New York city voted to remove the national executive board. The board refused to be removed. As a result, there is a wide split in the S. L. P. and two national executive "committees" and two "official" organs are now in existence. The two elements are known as the Volkszeitung element and the De Leon element.

The De Leon element has control in several states, and in two of them the courts have decided that the De Leon element shall have the use of the name. This means that the name S. L. P. will continue to be used in an anti-Socialist propaganda—a disgrace to Socialism, hated by organized labor.

The Volkszeitung element recognizes the above facts. Now, is there any reason why the Volkszeitung element, which, I am sure, numbers the larger half of the S. L. P., and the S. D. P. should not unite? As Comrade Lamonte says, "Nothing but the spirit of De Leonism can keep the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. apart."

The tremendous advantages of a united Socialist party are so many and so clear to all thinking men that no space need be used to emphasize them. All true Socialists will desire a union. No true Socialist will stand in the way of a union. (If I am in the way of a union, I will most gladly get out of the way.) Shall we of the S. D. P. be ready to meet the S. L. P. half way? I answer yes, and I know that in making that answer I voice the sentiment of the S. D. P. of New England and, I believe, of the nation. If the spirit of true Socialism prevails, there will be a solid union—a union that will bring victory to the Socialists' banner in America. I appeal to the true Socialists of both the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. to join hands, to unite in the great struggle for emancipation. I appeal to you to be true to the movement and worthy of the noble cause. It is our duty to unite. F. G. R. Gordon.  
Manchester, N. H.

### Wants the Union

In view of the fact that a discussion is now going on in the columns of the New York People (184 Williams street) on the question of Socialist unity, and seeing that other papers supporting this faction of the S. L. P., with the exception of the Proletarian, do not oppose the proposition, while some openly favor it, I have been at a loss to understand why the comrades of the S. D. P. have ignored the question thus far. Why should we be silent on a question of so much importance? Is it not desirable that we should present a united front to the capitalist class in the next and succeeding campaigns? I believe that the S. D. P. would never have been organized were it not for the policy carried out by the deposed officers of the S. L. P. relative to trades unions. In fact, this has been the excuse of the S. D. P. for its existence as an independent Socialist party; and now that this excuse no longer holds, from the fact that the S. L. P. (Williams street) no longer opposes trades unions, why could we, or why should we, not have a united Socialist party in 1900? I, for one, favor it, and, with Shakespeare, would say, "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished." James Oneal.

Terre Haute, Ind.

The forthcoming report of the Ohio mine inspector will show that the average monthly wages of pick miners in 1898 was \$20.20; machine loaders, \$19.80; machine runners, \$34.98. And on such wages they are expected to swallow the hypocritical cant of the McKinnleyites about freedom and prosperity and be content!

A meeting of protest against the war in South Africa was held in the Maison du Peuple at Brussels. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Vandervelde, and among the speakers were Comrades Anseele and Paul Janson, and the Christian Socialist, the Abbe Daens. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution expressing profound sympathy with the English people, but associating itself with the universal human protest against the villainous war against two brave Dutch republics, and congratulating the British Socialists and Democrats who have had the courage to oppose capitalist and military reaction notwithstanding popular prejudices.

### THE REFERENDUM

At a full meeting of the National Executive Board, held Nov. 12, the following proposed basis of representation to the approaching national convention at Indianapolis (the date of which has already been decided by the membership for the first Tuesday in March, 1900) was unanimously adopted and is referred to the branch organizations:

First—Each branch shall be entitled to as many representatives as the individual members thereof in good standing may select for that purpose; provided, that each representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each member whose signature is attached to his credential; and provided further, that no member shall have his signature attached to more than one credential.

Second—Branches not sending their own representatives may select those of other branches of the same state to represent them; provided, that in each such case the representative shall hold the proper credential with the signatures of members attached as herein provided.

Third—No member shall be qualified to serve as representative or entitled to representation who has not been a member of the party at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening day of the convention.

Fourth—All signatures of members attached to credentials shall be certified to by the Chairman or Secretary of their respective branches.

Fifth—The National Secretary shall furnish each branch with a sufficient number of blank credentials for the purpose herein specified.

The branches should take action upon the foregoing without delay; the vote will be counted on Thursday, Dec. 21, and the branch desiring its vote included in the report must send the result to the National Secretary on or before Dec. 20. Members will vote "yes" or "no" on the proposition as it stands. This is necessary to insure an early settlement of the question.

Jesse Cox, Chairman.  
Seymour, Stedman, Secretary.

### The Logic of Imperialism

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles, Cal., lectured at that place last week on "Imperialism." From a press report we take the following abstract of his remarks:

"Mr. Wilshire's position is that imperialism, which he regards as synonymous with expansion, is an inevitable result of industrial evolution. It is simply industrial expansion reflecting itself in political expansion.

"The motives that govern the individuals as individuals are the same motives that govern the nation as a nation. With the individual it is absolutely necessary that he find a market for his labor if a laborer, or his goods if a merchant. If conditions are such that the individual can only find a market for his wares in foreign countries that his own country controls, it is only human that he will endeavor to effect this control. Inasmuch as the politics of this country are confessedly under the control and direction of the holders of wealth, it is but natural that the policy adopted, both domestic and foreign, is a policy that is satisfactory to them. There is no reason to believe that the conditions which make foreign markets desirable to the wealthy will be reversed, nor is there any indication that the wealthy will abdicate the control of politics, hence expansion may be regarded as one of the inevitabilities.

"Morality has nothing to do with either business or politics. Self-interest is the controlling motive. If it is profitable to expand, then we will expand.

"Those who prate about the danger to our democratic institutions are blind fools who do not see that such institutions have long ago parted from us. When wealth was comparatively well distributed in America there was industrial democracy as well as political democracy. To-day it is a bald plutocracy united to a sham democracy. Expansion is not democratic, but it conforms to our present institutions, because neither are they democratic. The anti-imperialism plank of the platform advocated by Bryan is just as unscientific as his anti-trust plank. Not until an industrial democracy is established by means of the public ownership of the means of production will political autocracy, either at home or abroad, be disestablished. The anti-imperialists and poor Mr. Bryan would remove an effect without destroying an irresistible cause."

A table comparing the Socialist vote and the number of crimes in the various kingdoms of Germany has been prepared by the Berlin Vorwaerts. It shows conclusively that as the Socialist vote increases crime disappears. In Saxony, in 10,000 electors, the Socialists control 3,639, and there are but 147 criminals, while in Bavaria, where only one-ninth of the vote is cast for Socialism, there are 457 criminals among 10,000 voters. The same ratio exists throughout the empire, and the charge of Emperor William's politicians to the effect that Socialism causes crime has been met and disproved by governmental figures. Socialism diminishes crime.

The Herald Leaflets are good for propaganda at 55 cents per hundred copies.



## AMONG THE BRANCHES

Notes of Branch Meetings inserted for 25¢ per month.

### CALIFORNIA

Liberty Branch (San Francisco) of the Social Democratic Party holds public meetings every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8 p.m. Admission free. Educational, Economics, Public Speaking, etc. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening. Membership in this Branch, with advantages of Educational Course and Social Democratic Herald free to each member, 25 cents per month. Apply to the Secretary, John Wesley, 117 Turk street, San Francisco.

Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal., meets every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the room of the Friday Morning Club, 330 1/2 Broadway. F. H. Gill, President. C. C. Ford, 623 W. 37th St., Secretary.

### COLORADO

Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party, meets every Sunday at Woodman's Hall, 175 California St., Denver, Colo. Thos. H. Gibbs, Chairman; Mrs. Ida Mercer, Secretary, 1799 Washington St.

### CONNECTICUT

Branch 3 (Conn.), New Haven, meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month, at 98 State Street, at 8 p.m. Secretary Cornelius Mahoney, 155 Frank St. All readers of Social Democratic Herald are invited to attend meetings.

### ILLINOIS

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dearborn St.

Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening, Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 254 Wentworth Ave.

Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at 2 p.m. at Negel's Hall, 333 Blue Island Ave. Secretary, Vasiljak Negel, 609 Blue Island Ave.

Branch 3, Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at Jos. Dundras' place, 189 W. 12th Place. Secretary, Frank Ort, 808 W. 12th St.

Branch 4, Chicago, meets every first and third Monday evenings of the month, at 229 St. Louis Ave. Secretary, Mrs. Mary Horgan, 1496 Fulton St.

Branch No. 5 Illinois meets 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month at Frank Lang's, 117 W. 11th street, corner Jefferson street. Secretary, Paul Chlapicki, 408 Ruble St.

Branch 3 (German), Chicago, meets every first Saturday in each month, at eight o'clock at Negel's Hall, 333 Blue Island avenue, near 18th street. Albin Gehler, 728 W. 20th street.

Branch 8, Chicago, meets at Lundquist Hall, corner 61st and Morgan streets, every first and third Thursday. S. L. Westline, Secretary, 6343 Center Ave.

### INDIANA

Branch No. 6, Indiana, meets first Saturday evening and second Wednesday of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets, Indianapolis.

### MARYLAND

Branch No. 1, Maryland, meets every Sunday at 8 p.m. at Center's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore street. Public invited.

Branch No. 2, Baltimore, Md., meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 311 W. German St., Secretary, Frank Marek, 1408 N. Gay St.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Branch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Springfield Turner Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, 30 James street.

Branch 3, Lynn, Mass., permanent headquarters 22 Summer St., near Market St., business meetings every Monday night at 7:30 p.m. Open house. Public invited. E. W. Timson, 23 Albany St., Fin. Sec. Treasurer.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month for business in Cutler's Hall, Clark's Block, Cor. Main and Center streets. Secretary, Frank S. Walsh, No. 323 W. Elm Street.

Branch 15, Massachusetts—East Boston—meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 99 Chelsea St. Miss Jennie B. Chelms, Sec.

Branch 11, Chelsea, Mass., meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. room 2, postoffice building. Chelsea. Alfred B. Outram, Sec. 72 Ash St.

Branch 12, Newburyport, meets the second Monday of each month at Lester's Hall, 1 State St. E. F. McLean, Sec. 29 Winter St. G. H. Evans, Treas. Prince Place.

Branch No. 13, Chelsea, Mass., permanent headquarters Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m. Public invited.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and money intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. A. McDonald, 100 West Springfield St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the corresponding secretary, Margaret Halle, 6 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

### MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, Minn., meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gesswein, on Main St. Wm. H. Randall, Sec.

### MISSOURI

St. Louis—headquarters—Room 7, 22 No. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Putnam, Secretary. For information concerning ward branches inquire at the above address.

Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at 1200 Union Ave., Kansas City. G. J. Storz, 1200 W. 9th St., Sec.

### NEW YORK

Branch 19 (4th Assembly Dist., N. Y.), meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month at the rooms of the Voice of Labor, 423 Grand St. Jacob Panken, 139 Division St., Org.

East Side Branch, No. 1, New York, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 112 Clinton St. Secretary, A. Guyer, 163 Suffolk St.

Branch 2, New York (24th Assembly District), meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 224 E. 64th St. L. Funcke, 229 E. 64th St., Sec.

Branch No. 4 (West Side Branch) meets second and fourth Thursdays of every month at their headquarters, 159 West 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 251 Rutledge Street, meets every 3rd Thursday at 8:15 sharp. All persons interested in Socialism and the Social Democratic Party are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate with us in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butschke St. Secretary.

Branch No. 20, New York (28 Assembly District), meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue, New York City. Secretary, R. Hoppe, 223 E. 80th St.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in Wills' Hall, 35 E. Fourth street. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

### OHIO

Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Ohlson's Hall, 55 York Street, second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p.m. Lectures, discussions, business meeting, first and third Fridays at 8 p.m. Branch No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio, meets first and third Sundays in each month, at 610 Ohio St. 65 York Street. Lectures and discussions.

Branch No. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, meets at Richelson Hall, southeast corner Ninth and Plum streets, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 2:30 p.m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Secretary, Chas. D. Linley, 1913 S. Auburn street.

Branch 8, Cincinnati, meets 1st and 3rd Saturday, in Workingmen's Hall, 1218 Walnut St. Secretary, J. L. Frans, 1214 Walnut St.

Branch 11 (German) Columbus, Ohio. Ed. Greiser, Secretary, 806 Mohawk street.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Branch 2, Erie, Pa., meets every Saturday afternoon at K. of L. Hall, 716 State Street. Chairman, Chas. Heydrick; Secretary, Geo. B. Laird, 25 W. 6th St.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p.m. Funk Hall, South 24th and Josephine Sts. President, W. Bohn, 344 Addison St. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, 235 1/2 3rd St.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania, meets every Friday at 614 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

### WISCONSIN

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Building, 533 Jefferson St. Visitors always welcome. Howard Tuttle, chairman; Eugene H. Rooney, secretary.

Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Geatke's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia Ave.

Branch 1, Sheboygan, Wis., meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Avenue. R. Schoen, 8 1/2th Street, secretary-treasurer.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Mueller's Hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown Streets. George Moerschel, Secretary, 21 Twenty-fifth Street.

Branch 9, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, S. E. corner Orchard Street and 9th Avenue. Secretary, Fred Brockhausen, 71 Windlake Avenue.

Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, Wis., meets the second Wednesday of each month at the office of the Wisconsin "Vorwarts," 614 State St.

Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Peterlens Hall, 717 Center Street, at 8 p.m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of America meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp at No. 618 East Water Street. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary; John Doerfler, Treasurer.

Look over the book lists and see if there is not something there you want to give to a friend. Prices include postage.

A few copies of Prof. Herron's book, "Between Jesus and Caesar," remain on our shelves, and will be mailed to any address at 40 cents. You should read it if you have not done so.

Comrade Tom Fritton, Buffalo, N. Y., extends a cordial invitation to all Social Democrats in Buffalo and vicinity to meet every Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. at his home, 108 Goemle avenue.

Comrade Emil Liess' address during December and until further notice is 807 Cambria street, Philadelphia, where he may be communicated with by any desiring his services as lecturer in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, or the New England states.

The comrades holding meetings in New York under the name of the "Voice of Labor" meet every Tuesday at their rooms, 19 Attorney street, corner Grand. Reading room and library open from 7:30 to 11 p.m. At their meeting last week \$8.50 was contributed for the Haverhill campaign.

Elated over the results of the state elections, the comrades at Chelsea, Mass., nominated a city ticket and took part in the municipal contest. The ticket was as follows: Charles R. Green for mayor; Peter Polack, Barnett Miller, Chas. A. Gimple, aldermen at large for two years; Thos. J. Casey, Benjamin Hondush and Wm. F. Taft, aldermen at large for one year.

We are prepared to fill orders for the excellent publications of the Bureau of Socialist Literature, San Francisco, from this office. Benham's "History of the Paris Commune of 1871," a graphic account of one of the greatest events in human history, will be sent, in paper cover, for 25 cents; full cloth, 75 cents. Other publications are mentioned in advertisement on fourth page.

It is conceded that among the writers on Socialism in the United States few, if any, have a more thorough grasp of the subject than Comrade Emil Liess of San Francisco. His 10-cent pamphlet, "What Is Socialism?" (in German) is in evidence as to his comprehensive understanding. It consists of seven lectures on scientific Socialism, and will be sent to any address for the price named. Address 807 Cambria street, Philadelphia.

### San Francisco

A very attractive lecture program has been arranged by Liberty Branch of the S. D. P. at San Francisco. The meetings are to be held every Wednesday and Sunday evenings at the Temple, 117 Turk street, and admission is free. The program is complete up to March 28 next year.

### Newark, N. J.

The Social Democratic Party will hold lectures every Sunday, at 8 p.m., at 100 and 102 Springfield avenue. Speaker will be James Allman.

Sunday, November 26, "The Socialism of Capitalism"; Sunday, December 3, "The Ethics of Socialism"; Sunday, December 10, "The Economics of Socialism"; Sunday, December 17, "The Platform of the Social Democratic Party." At the end of lectures questions will be answered. All welcome.

### New York State Committee

The first meeting of the newly elected committee for state organization was held November 25 at 173 West Ninety-ninth street, New York. The following officers were elected: Comrades Phillips and Butscher, chairman and vice-chairman; Comrade Sanger, treasurer; Miss Thomas, recording secretary; and Comrade Abbott, corresponding secretary. A letter was drafted urging sympathizers in New York state to start branches of the S. D. P., and 1,500 of these letters will be sent to Socialists throughout the state. The committee will meet the first and third Mondays of each month at 173 West Ninety-ninth street. All who are interested should communicate at once with the corresponding secretary of the committee, Leonard D. Abbott, 336 West Seventy-first street, New York city.

The state committee is working in

concert with the committee which is arranging the dramatic entertainment (in Yiddish) to take place December 11 in the People's theater. This entertainment is being held for the purpose of providing the state committee with funds, and it is very necessary that it be made a success. Tickets and all particulars may be had from Jacob Panken, 139 Division street, New York city.

### Port Angeles, Wash.

From far-away Washington comes the response of the comrades to old Massachusetts, saying that the interest in the cause reaches from ocean to ocean. Social Democracy clasps hands across the continent, and Port Angeles, one of the first points in the far West to be organized under our standard, has nominated a full city ticket for the preliminary skirmish to the great battle of 1900. The ticket follows:

For Mayor—David O'Brien.  
For Attorney—A. A. Richardson.  
For Treasurer—O. J. Zimmerman.  
For City Clerk—A. J. Andresen.  
For Health Officer—Dr. F. S. Lewis.  
For Councilman at Large—Richard Eacrett Sr.  
For Councilman Second Ward—A. Alexander.  
For Councilman Fourth Ward—John Hallahan.  
For Councilman Fifth Ward—J. O. Peterson.

Comrade O'Brien writes: "Indications at the present time are flattering, considering the practice we have had in political warfare. We can hardly expect to capture the enemy at the present time, but hope to get in training for the great battle of 1900."

### New Branches

The new branches organized continue to testify to the growing power of the Social Democratic Party in the country. This week the East and South are heard from. Camden, N. J., puts itself into shape for the approaching national campaign with the following officers: Chairman, R. Vogel; vice-chairman, R. Thiede; secretary, Paul Eberding; treasurer, C. Weisbrod; organizer, John Williams.

Knoxville adds another to the branches in Tennessee, with a good start as to membership and officers, whose names follow: Chairman, H. M. Lathrop; vice-chairman, Chas. Capps; secretary, Samuel Schubert; treasurer, R. A. Crusan; organizer, A. S. Klasing.

### Worcester, Mass.

The municipal election at Worcester takes place December 12. The Social Democrats have adopted a platform and nominated the following candidates:

Mayor—Charles W. Saunders.  
Aldermen—Addison W. Barr, Thomas M. Carpenter and Howard A. Gibbs.  
The platform indorses the national principles of the party in its demands for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and makes the following local demands:

Public ownership of public utilities.  
Equalization of rates of assessment.  
Improvement of highways, to be apportioned according to the needs rather than to the wealth of localities.  
Protection for motormen.

City work to be performed by day labor.  
Eight-hour working day.

Citizens to have preference in appointment.  
Minimum wage rate of \$2 per day.

Public employment bureau free of charge.

Improvement of public school system, to include manual training and physical culture.

Strict enforcement of sanitary rule applying to dwellings, premises, or public places.

The right of initiation of local legislation and the submission of the same to general vote.

The application of common sense to our city government in the interest of all rather than for the few.

### Good Start at San Francisco

The official returns on the late city election in San Francisco give Mark Bartlett, Social Democratic candidate for county clerk, 440 votes, a gain of 12 votes over the semi-official count.

Max Block, for supervisor, the next highest, received 331 votes.

Emil Liess, for auditor, 321.  
H. Warnecke, for supervisor, 301.

The vote for the balance of the candidates averaged about 275.

I would like to state to the comrades in the East that the Social Democrats labored under very peculiar circumstances this year. It being a special election for the purpose of electing officers to carry out the provisions of the "new charter," the sympathetic vote was captured by the Democratic confidence operators, headed by a patrician rent lord, Jas. D. Phelan. So we can consider that the vote cast for our party this time in our city is representative of the will of those who will stand by us during the twelfth hour of our coming battle. San Francisco comrades congratulate the Social Democrats of Massachusetts on their magnificent victories. Who dare say the Social Democrats are asleep? We have already commenced the campaign for 1900.

John C. Wesley, Secretary.

### Haverhill Campaign Fund

The response to Haverhill's need for funds has been prompt and generous and from all parts of the country. Even if we fail to re-elect our mayor, those who have contributed will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have helped our boys on the firing line to make a gallant fight, the result of which will be seen in the greatly increased vote and in the increase of representation in the common council and board of aldermen. You see, it is the mayor's scalp they are after, and around him the fiercest fight is waging. It is almost too much to expect that we can elect him in the face of the opposition of all the other parties in the city combined, but there is no doubt that our vote will be largely increased. On behalf of the Haverhill comrades, I beg to acknowledge with heartiest thanks contributions from the following:

Edward Wenning, Cincinnati	..... \$1.00
Jos. H. Roesch, Bridgeport, Conn.	..... 1.00
Three Brothers K., St. Louis	..... .25
Geo. L. Washburne, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	..... .25
Wm. E. Alldridge, Milwaukee	..... 1.00
Emil Graeme, New Haven, Conn.	..... 6.00
J. Lestrangle Taylor, Toronto, Ont.	..... 1.00
Roswell Johnson, Chicago	..... 1.00
Branch 9, Milwaukee	..... 2.00
"Jim Crow," Baltimore	..... 1.00
Jerry Ryan, Boston	..... 1.00
Richard D. Schmidt, Boston	..... 4.00
Winfield P. Porter, Newburyport	..... 50.00
H. G. Wilshire, Los Angeles, Cal.	..... 5.00
P. P. Ayer, Chicago	..... 1.00
Two Friends, Chicago	..... .50

The Milwaukee Vorwarts also opened a subscription list, and raised \$33.17 for the Haverhill campaign, making a total from these sources to date of \$109.17.

Besides this, the state committee had subscription lists circulated among the branches in Massachusetts for the same purpose. Next week I shall be able to send a list of these contributing also. The names of Massachusetts comrades appearing in The Herald list above are some who had not been reached by the local subscription lists but had read the appeal in The Herald, and handed the money to me direct in response to it.

Hoping that we may be able to send you all some good news next Tuesday, I am, Yours for Socialism in our time.

Margaret Haile,

Sec'y Massachusetts State Committee.

### MacCartney in New York

The New York comrades have certainly one thing to be thankful for, and that is, they are not a thousand miles away from Massachusetts. This proximity to the scene of recent victories has enabled the faithful of Gotham town to hear and meet the latest celebrity of the old Bay State phalanx, Rev. F. O. MacCartney. Those who were present at the meeting on Friday, the 24th, will not soon forget the pleasure occasioned by the presence and the address of our comrade. While strongly insisting on the importance and necessity of the class struggle, Comrade MacCartney showed clearly and elaborately that the Socialist movement was really the salvation of humanity in the entire and that those members of other classes who woke up to this great fact and cast in their lot with that of the toilers could truly call themselves members of the modern revolutionary proletariat.

The visit was an inspiration to every one present, and in the general joy and enthusiasm many good resolutions of future work were made and many differences were forgotten. Several "native" speakers followed the principal orator of the evening, after which the assembled multitude separated, some to dance, some to talk, and others simply to take in the joyous spectacle of a real Social Democratic gathering. Unfortunately Comrade MacCartney was unable to stay very long in this city, having to fulfill several pressing engagements at home. He has carried away with him, however, the esteem and the fraternal sympathy of all the New York comrades who have had the pleasure of meeting him.

W.

### New York State

The New York state organizing committee of the S. D. P. has issued the following letter:

"Recognizing that it is all-important at the present time to organize the Socialists of New York state in the Social Democratic Party of America, the branches of New York city have formed a state committee to organize the state.

"The national convention of the S. D. P. will be held in March next, and it is of the utmost importance that branches of the party be formed throughout New York state, in order to send delegates to that convention for the nomination of a Socialist candidate for president.

"Conditions are ripe for change, and the wonderful growth of the party in Massachusetts and other parts of the country clearly shows that it only requires effort and enthusiasm to establish the party in this state on a firm working basis.

"Knowing of your interest in Socialism and your sympathy with the Social Democratic Party, we hereby invite you to join forces with us, and, if it lies in your power, to organize a branch of the Social Democratic Party in your vicinity.

It requires but five members to start a branch.

"For all further information as to the Social Democratic Party, please address the secretary of the state organizing committee, who will also be able to furnish names of speakers and organizers.

"Hoping to hear from you at the earliest opportunity, and earnestly adjuring you to immediately begin the work of organization, we remain,

Yours fraternally,  
Leonard D. Abbott, Sec'y.

### Recognition

I wish to thank you for the publication of the two tributes to Lawrence Gronlund. I regret that I did not earlier understand the man. I always appreciated his thought. I am looking forward to the time when brave hearts and bright minds will be able intuitively to signal to and sustain one another across the awful abyss of this industrial battlefield.

The inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth is devoutly to be wished. Yea, it is at our very doors; but the nourishment of the lonely travelers up the heights is a no less exacting obligation. We may mark out mighty paths of material progress and place the stumbling feet of the race squarely thereon, but woe be unto us! if, in the fierce struggle of this fateful work, the sweet sympathies shrivel to the dust, and our tears fall only upon the dead, who no longer need our ministrations.

Comrades, the conflict is indeed upon us, and we shall need to keep it well in mind that the test of "brotherhood" is a human providence.

Rev. Genevra Lake.

Olympia, Wash.

### Debs at Brockton

The Brockton Enterprise had the following kindly reference to Comrade E. V. Debs on his recent visit to the city:

"Eugene V. Debs, the acknowledged leader of the great Socialist movement in the United States, was a visitor in Brockton Saturday evening, a guest of the local branches of the Social Democratic Party, and the speaker to as large a crowd as Canton hall, floor and balconies, could hold, although it was a lecture on the poorest night for a lecture, so far as ability of the people to attend is concerned, that could have been selected in the week.

"Mr. Debs arrived in this city late in the afternoon, 'rather jaded,' as he expressed it, after a journey by train across the continent, with all the hardships of hastily snatched food in one place, and long times between meals that such a journey, when made in the quickest possible time, means. But although scarcely fit physically, he electrified his large audience by the force of his logic, the earnestness of his utterances, and prophecies and summing up of affairs.

"The hall was completely filled when he made his appearance on the platform and was introduced by S. Fremont Packard, chairman of Branch 9 of the Social Democratic Party. He was received with cheers, loud applause, and the appreciation of those who know of the untiring work for humanity in which he is ever engaged."

### NATIONAL FUND

The following is a list of comrades who have agreed, in response to the appeal of the National Executive Board, to contribute monthly for one year to the national fund. Other names will be added as they are received.

CONNECTICUT	NEW YORK
Finsilver, N. H., Hartford	Falgs, J. C., Benecohurst
Holmes, B., Hartford	Abbott, L. D., New York
ILLINOIS	Butcher, Wm., Brooklyn
Stedman, S., Chicago	Thomas, E. H., New York
MASSACHUSETTS	Kahlo, Arthur, New York
Flanders, P. B., Haverhill	Hein, F. W., New York
F. Males, Boston	Longpol, John, New York
Parker, J. W., Newton	Panken, J., New York
Monette, G. C., Brockton	Weyell, Chas., New York
Bosworth, W. P., Brockton	NEW JERSEY
Tate, Peter, Brockton	Pankopf, Carl, Jersey City
Hitchcock, D. G., Warren	OHIO
Goldman, S., Haverhill	Beccar, Jos., Cleveland
Hough, E., W. Newton	Zorn, Julius, Cincinnati
Chase, Jno. C., Haverhill	Braun, F., Cleveland
Brown, J. W., Templeton	PENNSYLVANIA
Grievs, C. S., Amesbury	Lewis, J. H., Pittsburg
Allen, Helen N., Lynn	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Keown, Dr. J. A., Lynn	Enloe, Dr. B. H., Nashville
MICHIGAN	Hamilton, W. A., Nashville
Keller, S., Grand Rapids	TEXAS
MINNESOTA	Price, R. S., Houston
Gesswein, F., Red Lake Falls	MISSOURI
Fischer, Wm., St. Louis	Berger, V. L., Milwaukee
Felher, Henry, St. Louis	Rooney, E. H., Milwaukee
Roesch, Wm., St. Louis	Ziegler, E., Milwaukee
MARYLAND	Boecker, John, Milwaukee
Jacobson, E., Baltimore	Hausman, G., Milwaukee
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Arnold, L., Milwaukee
Gordon, F. G. B., Manchester	Maister, E., Milwaukee
Howie, Geo., Manchester	Forn, Lydia, Milwaukee
Melleo, C. H., Somersworth	Tuttle, H., Milwaukee
Health, F., Milwaukee	

### PROPAGANDA FUND

"Appeal to Reason"..... Kas..... \$ 1.00	
Roesch, Jos. H., Conn..... .50	
Local Branch No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis..... .25	
The following amounts collected by Branch No. 7, Vanderhill, Pa.:	
A. Malac..... \$0.50	C. Mann..... .20
J. Simon..... .50	B. Kermes..... .20
R. Otto..... .25	T. Dimes..... .10
J. Popovitch..... .25	M. Lersch..... .10
J. Klein..... .25	
The following amounts collected by Local Branch No. 6, Rockville, Conn.:	
G. Friedman..... \$3.40	C. Hempel..... \$ .20
H. Otto..... .40	C. Schmidt..... .20
H. Krieger..... .40	H. Pahl..... .20
O. Menge..... .40	A. Dittich..... .20
C. Rauschenbach..... .40	Miss Alma Otto..... .20
F. Martin..... .20	Miss Freda Otto..... .20
R. Scholtze..... .20	Paul Fleischer..... .20
A. Gundersman..... .20	Miss M. Gundersman..... .2



